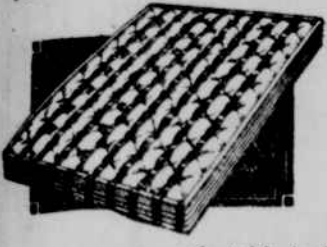


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Rasputin's Aide
Is Transferred
To a New Cell

London, May 24.—News comes from Petrograd that Mme. Anne Virubova, lady-in-waiting to the former Czarina and the right hand of Rasputin, was transferred from Tsarskoe-Selo, where she was confined, together with the czar and his family, to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mme. Virubova had the measles after the revolution, but she is well now. According to her, the arrested Romanoffs do not fear for their fate, and are rather calm. The ex-Czarovich is in good health.

It was Mme. Virubova who collaborated with Rasputin in his machinations to keep the Czarina under his influence. She dragged the Czarovich whenever Rasputin would be forced out of the court by his enemies. The monk's departure would thus be accompanied by visible effects on the health of the young Alexis, and the Czarina would immediately request the return of the monk, only to believe in the impostor more than ever.

Ex-Minister of the Interior Protopopoff, who became the leader of the court camorra after the death of Rasputin, was subjected to a thorough examination by the commission appointed by the Provisional Government to investigate the activities of the "dark forces." The examination lasted more than five hours and took place in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The prisoner complained against the rigid regime of the jail, but he was told by the commissioners that he ought to get used to the thought that he was no longer a minister and that he ought to bear in mind that during his rule he subjected thousands to a similar punishment.

When the commission first entered Protopopoff's cell the ex-minister began to cross himself, and for some time tried to make the impression that he was insane, declaiming parts of the Bible. But he was soon convinced that his tactics would not avail, and began to answer questions plainly. He told his full story to the commission, naming in detail all the events in the past during the months preceding the revolution. The record of his tale will be published in the course of his trial.

It is disclosed that the recent requirement of General Evreinov, commander in chief on the Western Russian front, was due to his efforts to organize, during the revolution, six army divisions for a march on Petrograd to suppress the rebels.

U. S. Will Not Bar
Discussion of Peace

Government Not to Block
Activities of Carnegie
Endowment Board

Logan Act To
Be Suspended

"Millionaire Hobo" How
May Represent U. S.
at Stockholm

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, May 24.—The government will not invoke the Logan act, it was officially stated to-day, against persons attending or participating in conventions to discuss questions of peace in the abstract after the present war, and which do not attempt to influence the formulation of peace terms.

The activities of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace do not come under the ban, it was said officially.

That organization, since the commencement of the war, in 1914, has not sought to interfere in any sense with its prosecution, and has not interested itself in any effort to bring it to a conclusion, its work having been confined to the propagation of ideas for minimizing the causes of war in the future, to promote the international spirit in education and to increase the interest of the world in the movement for the establishment of an international court for the trial of justifiable issues between nations.

Elishu Root, head of the Foundation, is chairman of the American Mission to Russia, and the endowment, at the first meeting of the trustees after America entered the war, offered its entire service to the government. The secretary of the endowment, who is also a director of its division of international law, Dr. James Brown Scott, is a major in the regular army, attached to the office of the judge advocate general. He is now on active duty.

The reason the government was withholding passports to the American Socialists elected to represent this country's Socialist party at the Stockholm conference was because, it was declared, information had been obtained which indicated that some of the delegates were acting as the agents of their respective governments. These agents were believed to be German and Austrian, chief among whom is Scheidemann, who has been the center of the movement for a peace based on a Socialist platform.

It was asserted in some quarters, also, that the Russian delegates would, in effect, represent the Russian government, although designated by the Socialist organization rather than by the government. The Socialists in Russia have, however, through the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, become supreme, dominating the government itself. This fact was thought to be another reason why the American government deemed it unwise to permit Socialists from this country to attend the conference, as it is desired to impress upon the Russian people that at the moment the United States is thinking of war, and not peace, except such a peace as shall come when the causes which prompted it to fight have been vindicated.

James Eads How, the so-called "millionaire hobo," who already is at Stockholm, in all probability will be recognized as a delegate from the United States, provided the notification to him of the State Department's action

is not delayed.

through the instrumentality of the American Minister at Stockholm does not dissuade him from participating in the conference. How was a visitor to the State Department about a month ago, but at that time the decision of the government to refuse passports to persons intending to take part in the Socialist congress has not been reached.

It was disclosed that the action of the government and its announced policy under the Logan act was intended also to warn any American in this country or abroad who might attempt, even from the best of motives, to interfere in the war with Germany through peace or other movements of mediums.

U. S. Labor Not to
Join in Stockholm
Peace Conference

Washington, May 24.—Another effort to get Americans to participate in peace parleys at Stockholm failed to-day, when President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor declined an invitation to send delegates to a Stockholm trade union congress to discuss the claims of labor in connection with peace negotiations.

The congress will meet simultaneously with the Socialist peace conference, on which the State Department has put its stamp of disapproval by refusing passports to Americans expecting that such participation would be in violation of the law.

The Federation of Labor's invitation came in a cablegram from President Oudegeest of the Dutch Federation of Trade Unions. In reply, Mr. Gompers

cabled: "Long before the United States entered the war the American Federation of Labor proposed an international conference after the war, and at the time and place where the representatives of each government were to meet to determine the treaties and international relations. That proposition was rejected. Now, after the United States is in the war, you propose a conference, to be held at Stockholm, at the same time and place when the so-called International Socialist Conference is to be held at Stockholm, and this proposition, too, without consultation with trade union centers of the United States and other countries."

"There is no time by which American organized labor could select delegates to attend the Stockholm conference, June 8, and I cannot see how any good could come from our participation in such a congress at this time."

Federation of Labor officials believe the advance made for their support were prompted by German interests, inasmuch as the head of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which ordered the conference, is Carl Legien, a German labor leader. No meetings of the International Federation have been held since the war started.

Barring of American
Socialists from Peace
Conference Deplored

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

The best Russian opinion in this country is gloomy over the effect likely to be produced at Petrograd by the news that American Socialists have been stopped by the United States from attending the Stockholm conference. There are Russians here who go so far as to say that it is a great blunder in American policy toward Russia. It is not only bound to be misunderstood by itself, but it will, they believe, increase the Russians' distrust of the Root mission.

The leading Russians in this country, like Professor Petrunkevitch, of Yale, and Mr. Sakhnovsky, of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, advised this government that the "Root mission" would do actual harm to Russia instead of good. And yet the membership of the mission was unchanged.

Warned Against Socialist Ban
The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, which created the present Coalition Cabinet and is the actual ruler of Russia, plainly declared a couple of weeks ago that no government should bar its Socialists from participation in the Stockholm conference. This declaration of the Russian Council was, of course, a warning to Ger-

many. The Russians never expected the United States to bar the American Socialist delegation.

A source of even greater misunderstanding has been opened. The reported intention of President Wilson to harmonize the new Russia's war aims with those of the Entente by a re-statement of America's position in the war will cause it to be said that the Russian government's war policy is not yet understood in Washington.

And yet the position of the new Russian coalition Cabinet is clear on this subject. It allows of no two interpretations. This Cabinet was called into being because of Russia's wish for the Allies to restate their terms. The coalition government pledged itself to carry out this wish. The revolutionary democracy of Russia, supported by almost the entire nation, is on guard that the government proceed immediately to fulfill its promise.

What Russia Understands

What does popular Russia understand under that promise? First, that the Allies adopt President Wilson's declaration that "we desire no conquest, no domination. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make" as their policy. Second, that they subscribe to the President's announcement last January that every nation and people should decide its own fate and form of government. Third, that the Allies come out with a joint declaration officially stating their war aims in concord with those principles. Popular Russia takes it for granted that Belgium shall be restored and rebuilt by Germany, that Alsace-Lorraine shall pass into French possession again if the negotiation, or construction, the Trentino and Trieste shall become Italian and that Prussian Poland shall be returned to the new Polish state. But the same Russia does not believe that the German colonies shall become British, as Lord Cecil said last week, for the simple reason that the Allies are fighting for a free Germany, and a free Germany would be as competent to govern dependencies as a democratic Great Britain.

Russia will not give up her demand for a joint Allied repudiation of all indemnities and annexations. The best Russian opinion here is that no modification of the interpretation, or construction, that the President might put on his former statements will thwart the new Russia's clear-cut policy.

Socialists Expel Two
Who Oppose Germany

Milwaukee County Committee
Ousts Leaders Who Criticized
Attitude

Milwaukee, May 24.—Socialist members of the county central committee met last night and expelled from the party Winfield R. Gaylord and A. M. Simons, for many years leaders in the Socialist movement in Wisconsin. Mr. Gaylord, who is an attorney, has been a candidate for Congress on the Socialist ticket at every primary for several years and has been recognized as one of the leaders of the party. Simons is one of the founders of the Socialist movement. He has been editor of several Socialist publications and has written books on the subject.

The real reason for this action is the fact that both members have been too outspoken in criticizing the pro-German anti-American attitude of the Socialist party here and at the St. Louis convention.

"The expulsion of Gaylord and myself," said Mr. Simons to-day, "is an informal notice that any one who holds a closer alliance to the United States than to the Hohenzollerns, or to Socialism rather than autocracy, is not wanted in the Milwaukee Socialist party."

Bulgar Socialists Demand
Restoration of Serbia,
Belgium and Rumania

Stockholm, May 24.—The restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania was demanded by the Bulgarian Socialist delegates in a conference with the Dutch and Scandinavian committees. They also declared themselves in favor of a national reunion of Bulgarians as a step to give permanent tranquility to the Balkans.

The Bulgarian delegates further declared that the right to settle their own affairs should be extended to all peoples, such as the Armenians and Poles. They expressed the hope that the problem of Alsace-Lorraine would be settled on these lines. The convocation of a general Socialist conference was also advocated.

Germans Hard
Hit by Russian
Peace Refusal

Decision Is Called a Victory
for Britain's
Policy

Francis Is Winning
People Over to War

U. S. Envoy Deluged with
Appeals to Speak
to Troops

Amsterdam, May 24.—The Socialist newspaper "Vorwaerts," of Berlin, says that the recent statements of Premier Lvoof and Foreign Minister Terestchenko of Russia, expressing determination to continue the war with the country's allies, are a great disappointment to those in Germany who expected a separate peace quickly with revolutionary Russia.

The "Vorwaerts" says Germany's policy is not dictated by the pan-Germans, and that the statements of the Russian ministers would never have been made had Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg replied fully and satisfactorily to the interpellation of the Social Democrats regarding war aims, and said that the desires of Austria and Russia were also those of the German government. It continues:

"The German people do not in the least think of submitting to the domination of militarism after the war; and they will the less think of extending such domination over other nations."

Terestchenko Promises
Speedy Reconstruction
Of All Russian Armies

Petrograd, May 24.—"Speedy reconstruction of Russia's fighting forces" is promised by Minister of Foreign Affairs Terestchenko in a telegram sent to-day to Premier Ribot of France.

"Russian democracy believes this war was necessary and inevitable for the defense of the liberty of nations," the telegram said. "This is the opinion of the government and the entire nation, which is now conscious of their duty, and will proceed with all speed to reconstruct the fighting forces of Russia to accomplish the task shared in common with our valiant brothers of the Allied armies."

America's influence is being utilized by the new government in its campaign to spur the army into fighting. American Ambassador David R. Francis is personally addressing Russian troops and scores of assemblages of the plain people. He is working in closest cooperation with Minister of War Kerensky in stirring the army to action.

Francis is giving a living embodiment of the "shirtless diplomat," constantly working. He is the most popular of all diplomats in Russia. He is deluged daily with appeals for speeches—mostly by troops—and is accepting every one. In all of these talks the American envoy drives home the brotherhood in democracy of Russia and America, and concludes: "New Russia and the United States entered the war practically simultaneously. The United States stands ready to help an aggressive Russia on the battlefield."

Sebastopol, May 24.—The officers and men of the local garrison have unanimously requested that they be sent to the Riga front to fight the Germans. Their action is in response to the speech of Minister of War Kerensky and the appeal of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

Russia Moves to Hasten
Summoning of Assembly

Petrograd, May 24.—The new Russian coalition government to-day or-

dered a series of measures for hastening the summoning of the Russian Constituent Assembly. The first meeting of a committee appointed to discuss arrangements for the election to this body has been fixed for June 7.

Russian Socialist Leader
Slated for French Post

The probability of the appointment of a new Russian Ambassador to France was forecast by the Petrograd correspondent of the "Jewish Daily Forward," in a dispatch to that newspaper yesterday. The Russian Peasant Congress in session in Petrograd has endorsed the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, the correspondent cabled, and approved the participation of Socialists in the Ministry. The dispatch reads:

"George Plekhanoff, the well known pro-war Socialist leader and father of the Social-Democratic party of Russia, is being seriously considered as the next Russian Ambassador to France, in place of Ivolosky. Plekhanoff was a candidate to the executive committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates and was defeated by a vote of 22 to 22."

"Expectations in some quarters that the all-Russian Peasant Congress now being held in Petrograd would create discussion among the different elements of the revolution have proven futile. At a session to-day it adopted a resolution fully endorsing the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates, approving the participation of the Socialists in the Ministry and deciding that the Socialist Minister should be responsible to the Workmen, Soldiers' and Peasants Councils."

"This means perfect unanimity be-

tween the peasant class and the working class of Russia."

"Three new universities have been organized in Perm, East Russia; Rostoff, South Russia; and Tiflis, in the Caucasus."

"A military congress of Ukraina demands the immediate declaration of Ukrainian autonomy and the appointment of a temporary special ministry for Ukraina."

"The first congress of Jewish colonists ever to be held in Russia is called for June 5 at Ekaterinoslav. A clerical Jewish party has been formed to protect the rites of the Jewish religion."

4,000 Aliens Apply for
Permits Here in Day

More than 4,000 aliens applied yesterday at the office of the United States Marshal for permission to pass the barred zones in Manhattan. So far about 15,000 have filed applications, and Marshal McCarthy believes that before June 1, the end of the time set for registration, at least 30,000 will have presented requests.

Among those who applied yesterday was Franz Hanfstaengl, Fifth Avenue art dealer, who was vouched for by reliable Americans. His request probably will be granted.

One German, who has been in this country for twenty years, presented a blank without endorsement. He explained he had no American friend who would vouch for him, and Marshal McCarthy told him he would be better off interned.

"If you can't find two Americans in this big town willing to vouch for you," the marshal said, "you certainly are not entitled to a permit."

Government Asks
Employers to Keep
Aliens in Places

Deplores Dismissals as Violation
of "National Good
Sense"

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, May 24.—Sanity and national good sense, a statement issued by the Administration to-day declares, will prevent the discharging of alien employees because they have not completed naturalization. The statement says:

"It has been brought to the attention of the government that some large employers are dismissing alien laborers who have not completed their naturalization. Such doubtful zeal is contrary to the spirit of the President's proclamation of April 6, which definitely promises to law-abiding aliens freedom to pursue their occupations."

"The justice of our war measures should be matched by the fairness with which we treat in our private relations the aliens who live among us in loyalty to our ideals. Many, through neglect, have not completed the formal processes of acquiring citizenship. Employers who make this the basis of discharging them will create divisions where none now exist. It is the part of sanity and national good sense to avoid any implications of unjust persecution."

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Military Uniforms for Home Defense
Leagues and Plattsburg

at prices which are remarkably low

THE uniforms here announced are ready now. You will not be required to do any waiting. We can fit men of all sizes, and are able to supply uniforms for whole companies as readily as for individuals.



Home Defense Uniforms, \$6.50

In regulation army model. Coat and breeches. Field Grey shade. (New York Police color.)

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Uniforms, \$6.50

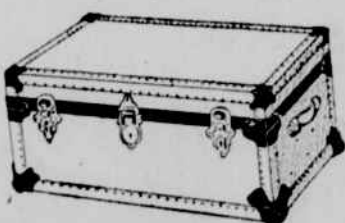
Coat and breeches in regulation army model. Made of U. S. standard Olive Drab Khaki.

Army Officers' Uniforms
Made to Order

We will make officers' uniforms to your individual measure, in regulation army model, at the following remarkably low prices:

In Olive Drab Khaki \$15
In Wool Olive Drab Melton \$25
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U. S. Army Hats . . . \$1.75 to \$3 | Leggings 75c and \$1.35
Sixth Floor.

U. S. Army Field
Locker Trunks, \$10

Made by the "Neverbreak" Trunk Company, who is now filling a large order for Government use. The trunk illustrated is identical with trunks made for the Government, except that it is not studded. Basement.

Official Regulation
"O. D." Shirts, \$1.50

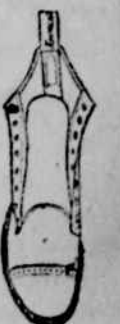
Made of khaki color drill. Full size, 7 by 7 pockets with button down flaps. Main Floor.

Khaki-Color Flannel
Shirts, \$3

Body lined. Pocket 7 by 7. Slots for rule and pencil. Regular collar and cuff. Main Floor.

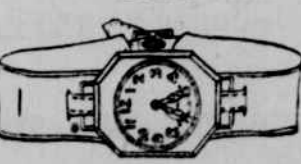
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The shoe officially prescribed and worn by the best prepared men at Plattsburg, and at leading colleges where military training is given. Over 1,250,000 pairs have been supplied to the Government. Special side-seam, an exclusive feature, prevents abrasion of heel, and the soles are made of best oak-tanned leather. All sizes in black and tan.



Fifth Floor.

"Radium" Dial Wrist Watches, \$8.50



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Men's Madras Shirts
at \$2

Breaking the deadlock of monotony
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A \$2.00 Madras Shirt usually looks the same wherever you buy it. These \$2.00 Madras Shirts don't. They stand aloof from the crowd. We've cut loose from the conventional patterns and shot some new ideas into them.

There are color stripes you have never seen before—combinations of tans, browns, greens, blues, lavenders, and blacks, that strike new cords on the octave of color.

Also, big broad single stripes, an eighth, a quarter, or three sixteenths of an inch wide. And all colors are woven in forever, not printed, and guaranteed not to fade, or we will refund the price you pay for them.

Soft bosom models, with center pleat, soft cuffs, smart pearl buttons, and the finest workmanship and fit ever put into a \$2.00 shirt.

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That \$20 Will Buy

Are Those Which Bear a Saks Label

THERE'S no "trick" in producing a suit to retail at \$20, but to offer suits such as you will find in the Saks assortments at this popular price is a matter of scientific tailoring. They are cut, not equal, but to outpoint any other suits around the \$20 mark.

Our variety of models at \$20 would make most shops "sit up and take notice" in their higher priced assortments. For the young man we have belted Norfolks which set off the figure as no other model ever did, and for men of every type we have figure-fitting and semi-fitted models that looked their part before ever an iron applied the finishing touches. We solicit your business on a variety and quality basis, knowing we've "gone the limit" in each direction.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

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